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THE SALISBURY BANNER.

Gift of
Miss Hedrick

VOL. 2. SALISBURY, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1867. NO. 113

TRI-WEEKLY BANNER

J. J. STEWART,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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Enchained the very heart and mind.

CRISPER COMA,
For Curling the Hair of either Sex into Wavy and Glossy Ringlets of Heavy Massive Curls.

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Destructive of comfort, and not worth a fig;
Come aged, come youthful, come ugly and fair,
And rejoice in your own luxuriant hair.

REPARATOR CAPILLI,

For restoring hair upon bald heads (from whatever cause it may have fallen out) and forcing a growth of hair upon the face, it has no equal. It will force the beard to grow upon the smoothest face in from five to eight weeks, or hair upon bald heads in from two to three months. A few ignorant practitioners have asserted that there is nothing that will force or hasten the growth of the hair or beard. Their assertions are false, as thousands of living witnesses, (from their own experience) can bear witness. But many will say, how are we to distinguish the genuine from the spurious? It certainly is difficult, as nine-tenths of the different Preparations advertised for the hair and beard are entirely worthless, and you may have already thrown away large amounts in their purchase. To such we would say, try the Reparator Capilli; it will cost you nothing unless it fully comes up to our representations. If your Druggist does not keep it, send us one dollar and we will forward it, postpaid, together with a receipt for the money, which will be returned you on application, providing entire satisfaction is not given.

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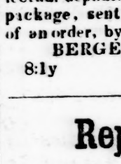

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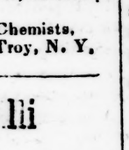

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The astonishing success which has attended this invaluable medicine for Physical and Nervous Weakness, General Debility and Prostration, Loss of Muscular Energy, Impotency, or any of the consequences of youthful indiscretion, renders it the most valuable preparation ever discovered

It will remove all nervous affections, depression, excitement, incapacity to study or business, loss of memory, confusion, thoughts of self destruction, fears of insanity, &c. It will restore the appetite, renew the health of those who have destroyed it by sensual excess or evil practices.

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ALSO, DR. JOINVILLE'S SPECIFIC PILLS, for the speedy and permanent cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Urethral Discharges, Gravel, Stricture, and all affections of the Kidneys and Bladder. Cures effected in from one to five days They are prepared from vegetable extracts that are harmless on the system, and never nauseate the stomach or impregnate the breath. No change of diet is necessary while using them, nor does their action in any manner interfere with business pursuits. Price, $1 per box. Either of the above mentioned articles will be sent to any address, closely sealed, and postpaid, by mail or express, on receipt of price. Address all orders to

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THE AIR WE BREATHE.

A scientific Parisian has had the curiosity to make an analysis of the air we breathe in a theatre, or any close audience room that contains a great number of persons, with the following horrible result. He placed a plate, and then collected the vapor which rapidly condensed on the outside of the bottle and flowed on to the plate. At first this vapor thus collected had the smell, the taste, and, so far as could be determined every chemical quality belonging to the waters of the most deadly fever marshes. Under the microscope this water was at first clear, but soon, that is to say in a week, it was found to be full of fine animalculæ. A little later on, these animalculæ had grown, and the big ones were seen pursuing and devouring the little ones. Still later on, at the end of two months, the water was thick with animalculæ, various forms were seen, and still the work of destruction was going on. At last but three hideous monsters were seen—microscopic monsters, of course, since they were contained in a drop of water—and these were still fighting to see which could devour the other. At the end of three months the water became clear and miasmatic again.

Mr. Sherman's Magnanimity towards the South.—The reader will be amused (or horrified) at the following extract from Mr. Sherman's manly defence of his bill and of the Southern people:

Mr. Sherman said this bill enfranchised the blacks—gave the ballot to every black man in the South. But now it was objected that it did not disfranchise the whites. The people of Ohio did not demand such disfranchisement. This Congress would never agree to it. This bill disfranchised the leading rebels of the South under the constitutional amendment, and was not that enough? He thought it was as much as a generous people ought to demand, and when an attempt was made to defeat such a bill he felt justified in characterizing the opposition as unjust and unnatural. Men ought to be satisfied without further exactions from the late rebels. They had lost their property, their friends, everything they held dear, and the people of the North did not demand their disfranchisement. If they rejected the terms contained in this bill, then *Congress could erect State governments with negro voters alone*, but at present there was no necessity for such rigorous measures. If his voice could reach the South to-day, he would implore the people to accept these terms.

Cash and Credit.—At a public sale last week in Caswell county, N. C., corn sold for $8.75 per barrel, at six months credit; and at another sale in the same week, it went for $4.75 cash. This will give some idea of the scarcity of money in that region.

A False Wife throws her Illegitimate Babe into the River.—The Chicago papers of the 23d give particulars of one of the most shocking cases of crime in the annals of human depravity. Two years ago a man named Devine came to this country from Ireland, and by industry and hard work in Chicago saved enough to send home to bring his family—wife and two children—whom he had left behind. Shortly after their arrival it was ascertained that the wife had been false to him, and was soon to become the mother of an illegitimate child. Wife and children were at once abandoned, and left destitute in a strange land. The children were kindly taken in charge by the Sisters of Charity, and the wife found a home in a private family. About ten days ago the child was born, and on Tuesday night, when the child was eight days old, and the mother was quite strong, she was visited by her niece, Mary Ryan, the daughter of a brother who lives in the city. She told Mary that she didn't want to keep the baby; she thought it would be received at the asylum where her other children were. At last they started for the asylum with the babe.

They did not find the asylum, and so started back. As they were crossing the Raldolpy street bridge, Mrs. Devine said to her nice that she thought the best way to gret rid of the child would be to drop it into the river. It was not late then—not even nine o'clock—but the snow was falling thick and fast, very few people were on the street, and it was impossible to see more than a few feet. The mother took the babe from under her shawl and put it in her niece's arms. She said she could not throw it into the river herself; it would make her faint; but Maray could drop it for her,—Mary, who is a girl about fifteen years old, did not like to do it. She said she would take the child to her own house and mind it. The little one wailed gently, but did not move mother's heart. Again she urged her niece to drop the child into the water. At last she gave her arms a push, and the girl let go the child. There was a splash in the cold water, and then they arrested, but did not seem to be conscious that she had done anything wrong, and was somewhat moved when told that the penalty was death.

A Dreadful Fate.—Much feeling is expressed in the Lyons country papers for the fate of a young and rising musician, who at the last French conscription was unfortunate enough to draw a *mauvias numaro*, and he was sent out to join a regiment quartered at Vera Cruz. He was at once employed in a band. In consequence of his good conduct, Benoit Denis succeeded in obtaining the colonel's permission to perform at private balls and concerts, and thus gain a certain independence. On the 5th of last December, Benoit Denis, after executing a fantasia on the claronet-a-piston at the county house of a wealthy American merchant residing near Vera Cruz, quitted the heated concert rooms to refresh himself in the pleasure grounds enjoy the cool evening air. Feeling thirsty, he took up an alcaraza which he happened to see near a fountain, filled it with fresh water, and put it to his lips. Frightful screams instantly attracted the company to the spot. Denis was lying on the earth, his hair on end, his features livid, the body and tail of a monster scolopender (*mille-pieds*) protruding from his gaping mouth. The reptile, whose bite is more venomous than that of a scorpion, had taken shelter from the heat in the cool porcelain beaker. As Benot approached the vase to his lips the scolopender had sprung at his open throat. In vain was the reptile's body cut away. Once its fangs close on their prey, it is impossible to tear teem open. A surgeon was chanced to be among the gests proceeded to cut them out of the flesh, piece by piece; but by the time the operation was over the poison had produced its fatal results, and, after three hours of agonizing convulsions, the unfortunate young artist expired.

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, has contributed $300 to the Southern relief fund. In a letter accompanying the donation he says: 'I fear that our people are not sufficiently alive to the danger of starvation which is impending over many parts of the South.'

Chicago was in a bad way Thursday night, according to the papers. An unnatural mother threw her infant into the river; another heartlessly left her baby on the door step of a citizen; a worthless fellow deserted his wife—and Wendell Phillips delivered a lecture. Enough of evils for one night.—*Tracey.*

HORSE STEALING.—A bill has passed one branch of the Legislature, to punish horse stealing, first offense, with death.

THE HOMESTEAD ACT.

An Act to be Entitled "an Act to Establish Freehold Homesteads for the Citizens of the State."

Section 1 Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall be lawful for any citizen of the State, who is possessed of a freehold of lands within the same, to file his petition in the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County—where the land lies, praying for the allotment of a homestead therefrom not exceeding one hundred acres if in the county, or one acre if in the City or town, which allotment may include a single dwelling and the necessary outhouses, and therefore it shall be the duty of the court, to appoint five freeholders to lay off and allot to the petitioner said homestead, by metes and bounds according to their discretion, make a descriptive account of the same under their hands and seals, and return it to the Court at its next session.

Provided, That if any building, other than the necessary outhouses or houses belonging to the cartilege shall be erected on any part of said homestead in a town or city, then so much of the land as is covered by said buildings, shall not be exempt longer from execution under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2 That upon the return, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Clerk to record it upon the minutes, and to make out and deliver to the Register of the county, a copy thereof, who shall register the same in his books, making a memorandum of the time when it is done at the foot of the registration, for which services, these officers shall be entitled to the fees fixed by law in similar cases.

Sec. 3 That the homestead, so laid off and registered shall not be subject to execution for any debt contracted, or cause of action, or other liability, save taxes accruing, after the same is registered, *Provided*, Said homestead shall not be exempt from execution, for any debt or cause of action arising upon any penal bond or covenant previously executed, although the same may accrue after the registration aforesaid.

Sec. 4 That if any person be taken under a *capias ad satisfaciendum*, sued out upon any judgment founded, or cause of action accrued subsequent to the registration aforesaid, it shall not be required of him to put the allotted homestead in his schedule of effects, or to surrender the same, *Provided*, This exemption shall not apply as aforesaid to process on judgment, founded, &c., nor shall no male person in lawful wedlock have power to sell or dispose of a homestead so set apart without the concurrence of his wife, evidenced by deed, executed and verified with the same formalities that may be required by law to convey the lands of *femes covert*.

Sec. 6 That in all cases where a homestead freehold is laid off under the provisions of this act, from an estate descendable to heirs, and the wife survives, she shall be entitled to the said homestead for dower, if she shall so elect, to be allotted to her in the manner now provided by law; subject nevertheless to the condition that if she marry again, there being a child or children of the issue of her first husband, she shall take one third of the same only, including the dwelling. *Provided*, That the homestead provided for in the foregoing sections shall not be exempt from debts incurred for making improvements thereon or cultivating the same.—*Provided, further*, That such exemption shall continue after the death of such householder or householders, for the benefit of the children, as a home, until the youngest child shall become twenty-one years of age.

Sec. 7 Be it further enacted, That the following property of each head of a family, or housekeeper, shall be exempt from execution, except for taxes after the ratification of this act, to wit: all necessary farming and mechanical tools, one work horse, one yoke of oxen, one cart or wagon, one milk cow and calf, fifteen head of hogs, five hundred pounds of pork or bacon, fifty bushel of corn, twenty bushel of wheat or rice, and household and kitchen furniture not to exceed in value two hundred dollars, also, the libraries of licensed attorneys at law practicing physicians and ministers of the Gospel, and the instruments of surgeons and dentists used in their professions.

Sec. 8 That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the meaning and purview of this act are hereby repealed.

In General Assembly, read three times and ratified the 25th Feb. 1867.

R Y McADEN,
Speaker House of Commons.
M E MANLY,
Speaker of the Senate.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 26, 1868.

I, R. W. Best, Secretary of State, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of original on file at this office.

Given under my hand, this 26th day of February 1867.

R W BEST, Secretary of State.

It is certain that all the argument, and all the reason, and all the justice, and all the Constitution, are in opposition to the measures of the dominant party in Congress; and yet, by the force of party discipline applied to numbers, these measures are carried and acquiesced in. We begin to perceive the principle of fear exerting some influence at the North. They quail there under the 'terror of the Radicals.' This is one of the worst signs of the times.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

THE SALISBURY BANNER.

SALISBURY, N. C, MARCH 6. 1867.

J. J. STEWART,.....EDITOR.

☞ The fate of Sherman's iniquitious bill is not yet definitely known. We know that it has been vetoed by the President, but whether it has been passed over the veto is not so certain. This however, amounts to very little. The XXXIX Congress whose term of service expired Monday at 12 o'clock M., may or may not have passed the bill. If it did not, the XL Congress, whose session begins at the expiration of the XXXIX, will, no doubt, pass that or a similar bill, and perhaps a much worse one, if such a thing is possible. So that we have nothing better to hope for. The Radicals in Congress have usurped the powers of the general Government, just as did the Jacobins of the National Assembly of France in the revolution of '92 and their acts will be worthy of usurpers only. They have brute force to back them; hence they disregard all law, all reason, all precedent, and strike for the mastery of all things, over all things, all rights human or divine, all Government, all human thought and action, with a pertinacity and bloodthirsty ferocity that would put to blush the puritan fathers. The Constitution is torn to shreds, or had as well be in ashes,—it is not heeded; The Supreme Court is set at defiance, and the executive is no longer respected but is regarded as an incubus, a nuisance, a thing to be dispensed with. They assume all power and demand obedience, and there is no appeal. And notwithstanding, they arrogate to themselves the right to exercise all power whether State or National, they pretend to be governed by the Constitution, and have respect for our action. We are gravely told that if we will adopt this or that atrocious measure that it shall be well with us, &c., &c.

This is the most humiliating and detestable feature in the ignoble proceedings of Congressional treason and usurpation; and it is really painful to hear men cry—[illegible] chicanery and harlequinade by urging the people of that noble State to adopt the Sherman bill and ratify their own degradation. But it was fitting in Georgia's Hackneyed harlequin to ask her people to become a party in the destruction of the Constitution, of free government and individual liberty, since his obstinacy and treason did so much to ruin the cause which the noblest and bravest of the South suffered, bled and died to save. It will do for him, and such as he, to urge the Southern people to assist in forging the chains which are to bind them forever to slavery, but let him and those of his kidney be alone in perfecting a condition so worthy of them.

The South has nothing to gain by acceding to the propositions submitted to her by the blood-thirsty fanatics who hold the reins of power, and thereby become *particeps criminis* in the overthrow of the fundamental principles upon which was erected the grandest structure of law and liberty ever beheld or enjoyed by man. There is nothing that she can do that will abate one jot or tittle the radical programme; and it is the most stupendous folly, to say nothing of the infamy and self abasement, for her people to attempt to change it by acts which every sense of exalted manhood and justice would condemn. We can not avert it, even were we base enough to sell our birth right for a mess of pottage: Neither can we escape the wrongs and oppression provided for us. Our doom is sealed. The last dying echoes of Lee's cannon at Appomatox Court House was the funeral dirge of expiring liberty. We are left alone in the world, without friends, stripped of liberty, plundered and oppressed, defenseless and with no Government to love—for it were unnatural for us to love that which would rob and crush us—all for what? because we durst defend our inalienable rights with our lives. Talk about treason. If it was treason for a State to withdraw from a compact which she as a party had signed with the implicit understanding that all her rights were to be protected, and which was, in the event of failure, by virtue of the stipulation null and void, in the name of heaven what shall we call that crime of Congress, the creature of the States, which assumes to set aside that compact, the Constitution, and even presumes to blot out the very name and existence of the States which created it?

But there is no use of reason or argument. The day has passed when either was effective.

Whether Sherman's bill has become a law or not is a matter of but little concern with us—we accept the situation. We care scarcely "a continental damn" what the radicals do—but in the name of a brave and oppressed people, we beg them not to ask us to assist in our humiliation, do not ask us to ratify your measures and bills of oppression and disfranchisement. Spare us this degradation. Do what you will, pass whatever law you may see proper, we will submit, and as good laws abiding citizens, we will endeavor to discharge faithfully the duties required of us to the best of our abilities, but do not ask us to go through the ceremony of adopting by mere outward parliamentary form that which we loathe and detest from the bottom of our hearts. We can bear anything—we are willing to suffer all things, but do not ask us to perform acts which will compromise our manhood, which are unworthy of a brave people and which will degrade us in our own estimation. We are unarmed and poverty stricken. We are powerless for evil. We submit.

Since writing the above we have received news of the passage of Sherman's bill by both branches of Congress, over the veto; and it now has the force of law.

The most objectionable feature of the bill is that which requires us to adopt or indorse it or submit to a worse fate. The Southern people are not permitted to look on with indifference. They must go to work and assemble a Convention in accordance with its provisions (which is virtually ratifying it) or see the few straggling unmistakables and negroes do it for them. In such an emergency they must act and assist in their own degradation or be exterminated.

Would that this feature had been left out. Would that we had been required to submit to the bill as to a law, without [illegible]

But whatever we do let us do cautiously, deliberately.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

This message was received too late for this issue, but will appear in our next.

The following synopsis which we take from the Raleigh *Progress* will give some idea of its contents:

Washington, March 2.—In this message the president says, in effect, that he has examined the bill to provide more efficient governments for the rebel States with the care which a matter of such transcendent importance awakens, and is unable to assent to its provisions, for reasons so grave, that he hopes the statement thereof will have influence with patriotic and enlightened men. The bill places ten states under military rulers, combats the preamble, and he declares that his information shows the people of the south are united for the reorganization of the government on a basis of peace. The face of the bill shows its objects is not peace and the states adopt measures notoriously objectionable, and representation is allowed without reference to security of life and property. The preamble's excuse for the bill is admitted by the bill to be false. Military rule is established, not for the prevention of crime, but for the enforcement of the adoption of odious laws—a measure in character, scope and object without precedent or authority; palpably in conflict with the constitution and destructive of our blood bought liberty.

The power given a Brigadier General is that of an absolute monarch, whose will is law; he determines the rights of persons and property; disposes of lands and goods within his district; makes his own criminal code; everything is criminal which he denominates; every person is guilty whom he condemns; he keeps no record; need make no report; can break up courts, and make judges and jurors of criminals; his military courts are of his own making and its officers from his subordinates. Instead of mitigating harshness single rule in such courts would divide responsibility, thus making it more cruel and unjust. Several provisions dictated by humanity are introduced in the bill to restrain the officer imperative. Each officer may define cruelty according to his temper. The gag, lash, ball and chain lie within his power. A military commander under the provisions of the bill may condemn to death without trial, thus avoiding the executive sanction. The authority given the officer amounts to absolute despotism, aggravated by the power to delegate his despotism to subordinates—the bill declaring he shall punish or cause to be punished.

This power was denied to the English kings for five hundred years. In all that time, no people speaking the English language have borne such servitude. It reduces the population of ten States, regardless of color, sex or condition, and strangers within their limits, to abject and degrading slavery.

It may be answered that officers are just and humane. Doubtless they are so with other classes, but the history of the world may be searched in vain in the endeavor to show that there is no danger from unrestrained authority. It is almost invariably tyrannical when a strange ruler is appointed by an unfriendly power. It was tried in Hungary and Poland, resulting in sufferings which aroused the sympathy of the civilized world. In Ireland, though tempered by principles of English law, this same system begot cruelties which are indignantly denounced by all just men.

The French Convention arming deputies with similar powers sent them to the departments—massacres, murders and atrocities followed.

An irresponsible duty never yields what law dont extort. Have we the power to establish and carry this measure into execution, certainly not deriving its authority from the constitution, or acknowledging its limitations.

The balance of the message consists of elaborate constitutional arguments embracing copious extracts.

☞ The Richmond *Examiner*, in an article refering to the Sherman bill, addressed to the people of Va.., makes the following remarks which are equally applicable to the people of N. C.:

The act provides for a new Constitution for Virginia—at a period when no citizen of Virginia demands it—to be formed by a convention, composed of and elected by blacks and whites indiscriminately, the only limitation being one whose exclusion can only operate against the whites. To the same class the constitution must be submitted for ratification; the same class must administer it when ratified.

Until such a constitution is formed, ratified, adopted, submitted to Congress, and by it approved; until, furthermore, a Legislature is elected under it, by a mixed white and black vote—a Legislature from which no one is to be excluded on account of color—until that Legislature has adopted the Howard amendment [illegible] Union, and incorporated in the Federal Constitution, the irresponsible rule of the sword must continue.

What you will do in such a conjuncture is the question for solution. It transcends, in importance, any question you have hretofore considered, and will not be exceeded, in interest to yourself and posterity, by any that can ever here after challenge your attention. Before it your ordinary affairs shrink into inconceivable insignificance; because as you determine it wisely or otherwise, you determine everything that can make the possession of life desirable, or its pursuits honorable, or its pleasures attractive. It involves the destruction of the government of your choice, the abandonment of the theory of the Revolution, the surrender of principles whose exercise was bought with patriot's blood, and the destruction of liberties, of law and of constitution, some of which were the gray heirlooms of your ancestors when Magna Charta was signed at Runnymede. You may well pause and tremble at the summons. The voice of the dead and of the unborn mingle in its tones—the one admonishing you not to dishonor, the other to destroy.

In this emergency, two courses remain open to you. They may be described, each in a word—action and inaction.

Your natural resentment at the cruelty and malignity of the proposal of your enemies, engenders in many hearts the resolve to meet, with simple defiance and inaction, the despotism to whose resistance their resources are inadequate

Your enemies are pleased to call this sullenness; but no one who knows your wrongs, and sympathizes with your suffering as we do, can describle a word involving reproach, any resistance you may elect to make to your enemies. The feeling is inspired rather by that fortitude which crowns the fate of uncomplaining martyrdom with glory, even in the worst of causes; and if you have convinced yourselves that all further effort is useless, it is the course best befitting men who have shown their courage and endurance on many a field, while hope remained.

Should such be your deliberate resolve, however unwise it may be regarded and whatever calamities may ensue, the worst that posterity will be able to charge, will be a defect of judgment, under circumstances to the compassing of which human wisdom would seem all inadequate.

Let us examine, with the interest which a common fate constrains, the consequences of such inaction.

Your government is at once declared provisional. On the fourth Thursday in May next, if the terms of the act of Congress have not meanwhile been fully complied with, and your State restored—a result physically impossible—an election will be held in Virginia for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General and for members of the Legislature. At that election all may vote (and none others) who are qualified by this act to vote. All will be eligible (and none others) who are by the act made eligible.

Meanwhile, however, the necessary steps will be taken by Radical whites, and such of the blacks as they can influence, to comply with the provisions of the act. A call for a convention will ensue, and if you pursue your policy of simple inaction, that convention will be chosen by, and will consist of the vilest, most ignorant and most radical of the population. That convention will assemble in Alexandria, probably, in order to be in easy communication with your enemies, and will frame a constitution under their dictation. What will be the character of that constitution, it requires no gift of prophecy to foresee. It will express the hatred and enmity, and lust for your property and your lives, of the worst of your enemies. It will be presented to you for ratification or rejection. If you continue to defy and resist the outrages inflicted on you, by persisting in your resolution to take no part in the scheme, it will pass almost without dissent, and will be recognized and accepted by Congress as soon as offered.

Does it require any spirit of prophecy or special fertility of imagination to conceive your condition under such circumstances? You have the picture in the fearful anarchy of Tennessee, West Virginia and Missouri—no not a tithe of the picture, for in each of these States the constitution and laws have, thus far, been framed and administered by whites. Here, negroes, and whites much worse than negroes, would form the first, sway the government; impose and collect your taxes; impose test oaths, not only for voting but for the exercise of the profession; monopolize the magistracy; administer your literary fund; control your State endowments; fill all the offices, legislative, executive and judicial; frame your poor laws; your labor laws; your assessments; change your criminal code to suit them.

And as the entire machinery of State action would fall into their hands, so would they, by the operation of test oaths, monopolize representation in Congress, thereby strengthening the fanaticism to which they would owe their power. Thus would Virginia be plunged [illegible] would be secured the perpetuation of those horrors, by the surrender of all the functions of government into the hands of those whose power and consequences would depend on such perpetuation.

LATEST NEWS.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, March 2.—SENATE.—The Bankrupt Bill was passed, and goes to the President.

The Foreign Relations Committee reported adversely on the resolution to protect the rights of Americans in Mexico by the enforcement of their claims in investments made in Mexican bonds.

The report of the Committee of Conference on retiring compound interest notes, was adopted. It provides for the issue of three per cent. loan certificates of which $50,000,000 shall be outstanding.

The veto on the Sherman bill was read, and the bill passed over it 38 to 10.

A message was received from the President vetoing the tenure of office bill. It was read, and the bill then passed over the veto—35 to 11.

The House bill increasing the duty on wool was passed and goes to the President.

The indemnity bill was passed, and goes to the President. Among other things it forbids civil courts, Federal, State or Territorial, hearing prosecutions for acts done under proclamations or military orders.

The following are the nays on the Sherman bill: Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Hendricks, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, and Saulsbury. Absent—Messrs. Brown Guthrie, McDougal and Riddle.

The legislative appropriation bill was passed, and a conference asked on naval appropriations.

The compound interest note bill, with Senate amendment was passed.

HOUSE.—The galleries were jammed. The veto message was received at two o'clock and read.

The Speaker ordered that two-thirds of the House could suspend, and so filibustering was cut off, and the bill passed over the veto, 135 to 47.

The tenure of office bill was passed over the President's veto by a vote of 132 to 37.

From Washington.

Washington, March 3.—The Nebraska members participated in the voting in the House yesterday.

The new wool tariff is twelve cents per pound on best grades, ten on low, and ten per cent. *ad valorem.*

The tax bill, as finally passed, fixes the cotton tax at 2½c per pound.

The Judiciary Committee reported that directly after the impeachment resolution of Ashley was submitted to them, Ashley submitted facts supporting charges against the President. The committee worked without intermission in their investigation. The investigation covers a broad ground, and has not approached completion.—The evidence taken is placed with the clerk for the use of the next Congress. Sufficient evidence has been taken to justify and demand further investigation. Mr. Rogers submits a minority report which says that all the proof has been carefully examined and no evidence sustaing the charges found. The report deprecates further investigation as tending to foolishly excite the country.

Gen Dix was confirmed Minister to Paris, and Hugh Ewing Minister to the Hague.

From Europe per Cable.

Paris, March 2 - Noon.—A Cable despatch has been received here from Vera Cruz which states that communication between that city and the capital had been entirely cut off.

The Emperor Maximilian is consequently, forbidden transmission of dispatches to Europe giving opinions on the state of the country lest they may fall into the hands of the Liberals.

St. Petersburg, March 2 - The morning papers to day announce that the Czar of Russia had strongly urged the sublime Porte to cede the Island of Candia to the Greeks.

The New York *Herald* states that the Roberts Fenians in that city contemplate an early resumption of operations in Canada.

The colored people of Stanton, Va., are getting up a petition for the removal of the Freedmen's Bureau from the South.

SPECIAL NOTICES

SAMSON AND DELILAH,

THE STRONG MAN SHORN OF STRENGTH.

An Essay for Young Men, on the Errors, Abuses and Diseases incident to Puberty, by which Youth is robbed of its beauty, and Manhood of its power,—with Reports on the best means of relief and cure. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Jan 10, 1867 3m91

THE EXCELSIOR GLEE BOOK,

A collection of the best

Glees, Choruses, & Operatic Gems.

FOR MIXED VOICES.

This collection of Glees, &c., comprises the secular portion of the new and popular 'Chorus Wreath' and includes some of the best compositions of the kind obtainable.

The book is issued in a very neat style, bound in boards and furnished at the low price of $1. OLIVER DITSON & CO., 277 Washington St. Boston.

Feb. 21, 1867. tf.

A New Medical Dispensation.

The dark ages of medication now draw to a close. Two great specifics are superseding all the stereotyped and hackneyed nostrums of the age. Dr. Maggiel's Pills and Salve by their extraordinary cures, have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the (so-called) remedies upon which they have so long blindly depended. Maggiel's Pills are not of the class that are swallowed by the dozen or the score and of which every box taken begets an absolute necessity for another! One, or at most, two or three of Maggiel's Pills, suffice to place the bowels in good condition, tone the stomache, create an appetite, and render the spirits light and buoyant.

There is no griping and no reaction in the form of constipation. If the liver is affected, its functions are restored and regulated. If the nervous system is feeble, it is invigorated. Ulcerous and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the disinfectant power of Maggiel's Salve. Invalids who are wise enough to try these pure and powerful vegetable preparations will infallibly recommend them, discarding as comparatively valueless every other pill and salve in existence. In fact, it will be found that *Maggiel's Bilious Dyspeptic and Diarrhea Pills* cure where all others fail. While Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts, and all abrasions of the skin, *Maggiel's Salve* is infallible.

COUNTERFEITS! COUNTERFEITS!!—All parties are warned against purchasing any of *MAGGIEL'S PILLS or SALVE* unless the name of J HAYDOCK, Proprietor, in addition to the name of J Maggiel is in the engraved slip surrounding each box or pot. All others are Counterfeits.

Feb. 13, 1867. tr-ly

READ THE FOLLOWING LETTER.

What proof more reliable could be given in favor of any medicine than the following letter received unsolicited from the Rev. W. B. Jacobs:

Gents:—Allow me, unsolicited to send you a word of commendation for your Pain Killer. I have used it in my family these several years, and found it all it claims to be. For Rheumatism, Coughs, Colds, Burns, Chills tendencies and difficulties, as well as diseases generally that prevail in families, I regard the Pain Killer as beyond all price, and as efficacious beyond any medicine within my knowledge. We keep it as our chief family medicine, and find its use in ordinary cases worth more than any doctor. The testimony of others among my acquaintances and friends is equally favorable. Many clergymen have spoken of it in the highest terms as a family medicine. Missionaries in repeated instances have said to me, in person and in their letters, that the Pain Killer was by far the best medicine used in heathen lands, and they use it for themselves and families, and administer it to others around them. This much I am inclined to say, as an act of justice to yourselves, and as a benefit to others. You are at liberty to use this testimonial, if of any service.

Yours, &c. Rev. W. B. JACOBS,
Late Editor of "Christian Chronicle."

A Card to Invalids.

A Clergyman while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous weakness, Early Decay, diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *Free of Charge*

Please inclose a postpaid evelope, addressed to yourself.

Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House, New York.
Dec. 14, 1866.

LOCAL.

☞Any Person in the City or Country, Having Items of Local Interest, will confer a favor by Communicating them to the Editor.

THE STAY LAW.

Judge Barnes, presiding at Spring Term, 1867, of Martin Superior Court, has decided that the Stay Law, recently passed by the Legislature is invalid, unconstitutional.

A Freshet.—The heavy rains we have had the last few days threaten a destructive freshet in the water courses.

We learn that the Yadkin River was so much swollen on Monday as to prevent fording at all the fords.

Millers and others along the streams should make arrangements without delay looking to the preservation of property.

THE HOME STEAD BILL.

We learn from the Raleigh *Sentinel*, that several errors occurred in the Homestead Bill in enrolling it, which were also in the copy we published a few days since. It has since been corrected and we therefore, republish it to-day.

☞The following from the Richmond *Whig* is worthy of careful perusal:

OUR SITUATION—A GLANCE AT HISTORIC PARALLELS.

While we cannot, if we would, close our eyes to the gloomy aspect of political affairs, we should not surrender ourselves to despair. We should, like sensible men, enquire what we can do to better our condition, and do it candidly, manfully and openly. We all know that we cannot fight, and it is needless, therefore, to talk about fighting. We can grumble and scold, but who wants manly Virginians to degenerate into grumblers and scolds? We can fold our arms, stand still, and be swept to destruction by the torrent we seek passively to resist. We can surrender ourselves to despair, and doggedly invite fate to do its worst. These are not remedies for our situation. A few hours will develop the crisis with more painful distinctness, and then we will have to determine, and quickly, upon our line of action.

We avail ourselves of this pause to address some remarks to our readers upon the analogies supplied by history to our situation, and to draw from them some useful lessons. Those who have lived for successive generations under a particular form of government controlled by themselves, regard the idea of revolution with dismay and horror. They imagine that life will be unendurable under any other government. We are just in that situation. We have but now emerged from a war in which we were disconfitted, and while the Constitution still exists in name, we see before us, as in a panorama, all the stages of rapid revolution. We see States struck from their spheres and their very names blotted out. Instead of States, they have become districts—military districts. We see civil law dethroned and martial law substituted in its place. We see a white man's Government changed into a negro Government. In one word, we see the Government of our fathers passing through a complete revolution, and with the sole object of subjecting the Southern people to Northern rule. We see these things, and we are filled with dismay and horror. Many feel that life is unendurable under such circumstances, and that it would be better to lie down and die. Let us not forget that this is not the first revolution that has occurred in history.—Almost every nation has had its revolutions, and accompanied by violence and bloodshed. Those nations survived them, and the people became prosperous and happy. We have this advantage, that we have already passed through the most fearful stage—that of violence and bloodshed. In this instance, the revolution is culminating, peacefully, if painfully, after the war. If we survived the war, why can we not survive the change of government?

Rome was alternately a Commonwealth and an empire. Every change of government was accompanied by civil convulsion, slaughter and confiscation. These were Pagan days, when pure and exalted Christian philosophy was unknown, and when unenlightened reason and uncurbed passion governed men. In those days, it was esteemed dishonorable in the patriot who failed to throw himself upon his sword and die. A few notable examples of this kind have descended to us in history. But honorable as it was esteemed, few thus threw away their lives.—They preferred making their peace with their enemies, and living as quietly and contentedly as they could under the new Government. In a few years, the bulk of the people became accustomed to it and prospered.

France has been scourged by revolutions in which blood ran like water, and terror palsied the nation. Old governments were blotted out and new governments formed. Violence, bloodshed, confiscation and banishment were the accompaniments of every such revolution. Yet in a few years France became quiet, and the people prosperous and contented. But little more than a half century has elapsed since the revolution which ended in the elevation of the Corsican prodigy to imperial power was followed by his overthrow at Waterloo, by the occupation of his Capital by the allies, and by the utter exhaustion and impoverishment by the French people; but notwithstanding the occurrence of two revolutions since that period, they are reckoned among the happiest and most prosperous people on earth.

Look at England, if you would learn what a nation can pass through and live. The Norman conquest, which occurred about eighteen hundred years ago, threatened universal extinction. A more complete subjugation was never known. Domesday book affords the most complete evidence of the extent to which the Normans possessed themselves of the landed property of the country. This book embodies the results of a general survey of the kingdom, and to show the impatient landgreed of the conquerer and his followers—this survey, which was ordered by WILLIAM while keeping Christmas with his Court at Gloucester, was completed by Easter of the following year. So minute was it that the chronicler tells us "there was not one "single hide of land, no, not even a yard of land "which was not set down. He adds: not even "an ox, or a cow, or a swine, that was on the "land was left out of the record." Yet the native population survived this unexampled subjugation, prospered and became in time incorporated with their conquerors. They made the best of their deplorable situation, and turned everything they could to their advantage instead of surrendering themselves to despair.—That was a revolution wrought by foreign domination.

England has since undergone internal revolutions, accompanied by bloody, cruel and long continued wars. The revolution that culminated in the execution of the first CHARLES and the elevation of CROMWELL to kingly power under the modest title of Lord Protector, was one that established an unsparing tyranny over one half of the nation, rendering their lives insecure and placing their liberty and property in peril. CROMWELL died, and the commonwealth came to an end. The restoration of the STEWARTS involved another revolution, by which the enemies of CHARLES the Second and his home were punished and humbled.

In all these revolutions the full measure of disaster, degredation, confiscation and punishment was meted out to the weaker party. They no doubt, felt as we feel, humiliated and despondent. But when they found that resistance was unavailing, and opposition only exasperated the prevailing party, and increased their own burdens, they learned to reconcile themselves to their situation. They conceded what they had no longer the power to deny, and conformed to the authority they could not successfully strive against. Their wives and children could not, without criminality, be sacrificed to punctilios, and this criminality they were not willing to incur. The bulk in all these instances survived the changes of government, and their posterity are, at this day, as much and as prosperous a portion of these several nations as if no such revolutions had occurred.

Let us profit by these lessons from history and philosophy, and not surrender ourselves to despair, and blindly and foolishly deprive our posterity of blessings to which they have a claim by our Quixotic refusal to make required sacrifices of pride. We will not be the first or the last in history to put in the plea of all who act under duress of necessity—"Our poverty, "not our will, consents,"

Failure of an Insurance Company.

Boston, March 3.—The Equitable Life and Marine Insurance Company, of twenty-seight years standing, failed on Saturday.

SENATOR WADE TO BE VICE PRESIDENT.

The Republican members of the Senate held a caucus Friday morning to nominate a candidate for President of the Senate, to succeed Mr. Fessenden, whose term expires to-day. The vote on Fessenden, and 2 scattering. Mr. Wade was then unanimously declared the nominee. The President of the Senate is *ex officio* Vice President of the United States, and, in the event of the death or removal of the President, would fill the vacancy until an election. The pending move for an impeachment of the President gives unusual importance to the action of Friday's caucus.

Terible Conflagration—The Exchange Hotel in Ashes—The denizens of our city were aroused from their slumbers, about 3 o'clock this morning, by the loud and prolonged tolling of the fire alarm bell. Hastily donning our habiliments we followed the current of citizens, which led us to the Exchange hotel. On arriving at that point, we found that the conflagration was confined to the rear portion of the building in the vicinity of the kitchen, but owing to the fact that a high March wind was prevailing, the flames rapidly spread to other portions of the building. In less than three hours, there was nothing left of the vast pile except the chimneys, and heaps of ashes and coals.

During the conflagration, the wildest excitement existed. The citizens generally repaired to the spot; the guests of the hotel were seen rushing from the house with haste and in the greatest confusion, bearing in their hands personal effects; while others again had set about the work of removing the elegant furniture with which Mr. Blair had furnished the eastablishment.

But, every effort was unavailing in almost every direction. A very inconsiderable portion of the contents of the hotel were rescued from the flames; indeed, the insurance polices will not be impaired in the least. On the hotel there was insurance to the amount of $22,000; $15,000 on the main building, $5,000 on the furniture, and $2,000 on the printing office of the *Methodist Episcopal*. Our townsman, P. F. Pescud, is the agent of thes office in which the insurance had been effected—an assurance that all losses will be promptly adjusted.

We are gratified to know that the material of the newspaper office was saved and there will consequently be no interference with the regular issue of the *Methodist Episcopal*.

The community generally sympathize with the sufferers. Mr. Cunningim, owner of the "Exchange," is a gentleman of much enterprise, while Mr. Blair, the manager and leasor of it, added to that quality, an experience and liberality in hotel matters, and a courteous deportment in private life, which made him extremely popular. Both have our sympathies and we hope soon to learn that they are again up and doing with their misfortunes repaired.—*Progress* 2d.

Great Will Case.—The last will and and testament of J. C. Johnston, involving a sum of upwards of a million dollars, is being tried at Edenton N. C.—The contestants put in the plea that Mr. Johnston was insane when the will was made. Judge A. S. Merrimon, of Ashsville, presides, and the following counsel are employed:

FOR THE WILL.—B. F. Moore, Raleigh; R. H. Heath, Memphis; W. N. H. Smith, Hertford; John Pool, Bertie; P. H. Winston, Bertie; Ed. Conigland, Halifax; A. Gilmer, Edenton; Thos. Gulian, Edenton.

AGANST THA WILL.—Gov. Graham, Gov. Bragg, Gov. Vance, W. Eaton, Warren; Col. J. W. Hinton, Norfolk; W. F. Martin, Elizabeth City; Wm. A. Moore, Edenton.

We understand that one hundred witnesses have been examined in this case. The case will occupy at least two weeks. [*Raleigh Standard.*

PENITENTIARY.—The bill to construct a State prison in North Carolina, has been adopted in the Legislature, and it is to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection.

A detail of one hundred and forty five armed men were on duty to preserve the peace at the late Georgetown election.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Firm of Hunt & Walton is hereby dissolved by mutual consent—this the 18th day of February, 1867.

J. A. HUNT,
J. T. WALTON.

The undersigned will continue to entertain the public. Patronage is respectfully solicited. Every necessary attention paid to guests.

Morganton, N. C. March 6, 1867.

J. T. WALTON,
Sole Proprietor.

March 6, 3w

ANOTHER FRESH

SUPPLY OF FLAT DUTCH AND DRUMHEAD CABBAGE Seed, at ENNISS Drug Store.

March 4, 1867. tf

GRASS SEED.

To arrive in a few days, a Large lot of Grass Seed, at ENNISS Drug Store.

KEROSINE OIL,

AT EIGHTY CENTS. At ENNISS Drug Store.

March 4, 1867. tf

AUCTION SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer for sale at his place, near Rowan Mills, on the 20th day of March, 1867, the following property, viz:

Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Tools, consisting of Ploughs, Wagons, Hoes, Axes,

CARTS, &C

Carpenter and Blacksmith Tools, HORSES, Jacks and Jennetts, Cows, Sheep, HOGS, Bacon, Flour, and a large assortment of miscellaneous articles too numerous to mention.

THOS. D. MEARES.

March 4, 1867. tds

EATING, EATING! EATING!

REGULAR AND TRANSIENT BOARDERS can find good accommodations at the

CEDAR HOUSE

two squares from the Depot, and one square from the business centre of the city of Salisbury, N. C.

We shall make no *Big Spread* except about the table.

N. H. BLACKWOOD.

Feb. 26, 1867. 11—tf.

Office W N C R R.

SALISBURY, Feb. 26, 1867.

ON and AFTER Monday, 4th March, the Passenger Trains on this Road will leave Salisbury Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays at 7.30 a m.
Arrive at Morganton 1 p m.
Leave Morganton *same days* at 3.30 p m.
Arrive at Salisbury 8 p m.

SAM'L McD. TATE, Pres't.

February 26, 1867. 3t

For Rent or Sale.

THE LARGE BRICK BUDING on Innis Street, nearly opposite the Mansion Hotel, and recently occupied as a Drug store. Apply to JAS. ENNISS.

Salisbury, Feb. 25, 1867. tf

New Books! New Books!!

JUST RECEIVED

(And Receiving weekly

AT the Salisbury Book Store

Also,

A fine assortment of PHOTOGRAPH PICTURES, and other fancy notions.

A new lot of WINDOW SHADES & WALL PAPER—for sale as low as possible, by

J. BURKE,
Book-seller.

Feb. 1, 1867. 2m-99

MARKET REPORTS,

Salisbury, Jan. 18 1867.

CORRECTED DAILY BY SPRAGUE BROS.

Bacon, new	per pound,	12½	to 15
" old	per pound,	20	to 23
Coffee,	per pound,	30	to 35
Corn, per bush. of 56 lbs.,		1.00	to 1.20
" Meal, bush. of 46 lbs.,		1.00	to 1.25
Copperas,	per pound,	10	to 15
Candles, Tallow,	"	20	to 25
" Adamantine,		27	to 30
Cotton,	per pound,	25	to 28
" Yarn,	per bunch,	2.50	to 2.75
Eggs, per dozen,		15	to 20
Feathers,	per pound,	40	to 50
Flour,	"	6½	to 7
Fish, Mackeral, No 1,		$28.00	to 00
" " 2,		00	to 00
" " 3,		18.00	to 20
Fruit, dried, apples pealed,		6	to 7
" " unpealed,		2	to 3
" " Peaches, pealed,		15	to 16
" " unpealed,		9	to 10
Leather, upper, per pound,		75	to 80
" sole, "		40	to 50
Iron, bar, "		5	to 7
" castings, "		6	to 8
Nails, cut, "		9	to 10
Molasses, sorghum, per gall.		50	to 60
" West India, "		80	to 1.00
" Syrup, "		1.00	to 1.25
Onions,	per bushel,	65	to 80
Pork,	per pound,	10	to 12
Potatoes, Irish, per bushel,		75	to 1.00
" Sweet, "		50	to 75
Sugar, Brown, per pound,		14	to 20
" Clarified, "		18	to 22½
" Crushed Pulverized		20	to 22½
Salt, coast,	per sack,	3.50	to 3.55
" Liverpool, "		3.65	to 3.75
" Table, "		4.75	to 5.00
Tobacco, Leaf, per pound,		00	to 00
" Manufactured,		20	to 90
" Smoking,		40	to 1.00
Gold,		1.40	to 1.45
Silver,		1.30	to 1.35

LIFE IN A PILL BOX.

EXTRAORDINARY EFFECTS

From Maggiel's

ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS!

One Pill in a dose.
One Pill in a dose.
One Pill in a dose.

What 100 letters a day say from Patients all over the habitable Globe!

"Dr. Maggiel, your pill has rid me of all billiousness."

"No more noxious doses for me in 5 or 10 pills taken at a time.—One of your pills cured me."

"Thanks, Doctor. My headache has left me.—Send another box to keep in the house"

"Your pills have relieved me of the worst case of the malady."

"Our Doctors treated me for chronic constipation, as they called it, and at last said I was incurable You Maggiel's Pills cured me."

"I had no appetite; Maggiel's pills gave me a hearty one."

"Your pills are marvelous."

"I send for another box, and keep them in the house."

"Dr. Maggiel has cured my headache that was chronic."

"I gave half of one of your pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day."

"My nausea of a morning is now cured"

"Your box of Maggiel's salve cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some salve behind my ears and the noise left"

"Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family."

"I enclose a dollar; your price is twenty five cent but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."

"Send me five boxes of your pills"

"Let me have three boxes of your Salve and pills by return mail."

For all diseases of the kidneys, Retention of Urine, &c., Maggiel's Pills are a perfect cure. One dose will satisfy any one.

For Female Diseases

Nervous Prostestation, Weakness, General Lassitude, Want of Appetite,
Maggiel's Pills will be found an effectual remedy.

MAGGIEL'S PILLS AND SALVE

Are almost universal in their effects, and a cure can be almost always guaranteed.

EACH BOX CONTAINS TWELVE PILLS.

One Pill in a Dose.

☞NOTICE—None genuine without the engraved trade mark around each pot or box, signed by Dr. J. MAGGIEL, New York, to counterfeit which is felony.

☞Sold by all respectable dealers in medicines throughout the United States and Canadas; at

25 Cents a Box, or Pot.

All orders for the United States must be addressed to J Haddock, No 11 Pine street New York.

Patients can write freely about their complaints, and reply will be returned by the following mail.

☞Write for "Maggiel's Treatment of Disease."

For sale by J. H. ENNISS.

Feb. 13, 1867. tf-1y

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,

OF HUNTSVILLE ALABAMA,

TREATS with perfect success, PILES, FISTULA, FISSEUES STRICTURES, POLYPUS, TUMORS, WEENS, SCROFULA, ULCERS, CARBUNCLES, SYPHILIS, Veneral diseases, Dropsica affections, DYSPEPSIA, DYSENTERY, &c.

Special attention given to diseases of Females, Ulcerations of the UTERUS, polypus of the UTERUS, prolapsus of the UTERUS, &c.

He removed a polypus from the UTERUS, as large as an infants head, and his patient was perfectly well in 15 days.

Dr. C. has determined to locate permanently in Huntsville, Alabama, his native town where he may be consulted. He has never lost a patient, nor had an accident to happen.

☞All letters must contain a three cent stamp.

September 14th, 1866

RAIL ROADS.

North Carolina Rail Road.

Engineer & Superintendent's Office,
Company Shops, Nov. 4th, 1866.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 4th, 1866, Trains will run as follows:

GOING EAST.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Charlotte,	9.55	P M.
" Salisbury	12 68	"
" Greensboro'	2.44	A M.
" Raleigh	8.20	"
Arrive Goldsboro'	11 15	"

FREIGHT & ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Charlotte,	5.00	P M.
" Salisbury	8 15	"
" Greensboro'	12 20	A M
" Raleigh	7.45	"
Arrive at Goldsboro'	11 15	"

GOING WEST.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Goldsboro'	3.15	P M.
" Raleigh	6.25	"
" Greensboro'	12 20	A M.
" Salisbury	3 00	"
Arrive at Charlotte	5.30	"

FREIGHT & ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Goldsboro'	2.20	A M.
" Raleigh	7.15	"
" Greensboro'	2 30	P M.
" Salisbury	6 40	"
Arrive at Charlotte	10 20	"

Mail North connects at Greensboro' with trains on R. & D. R. R. for the North.

Accommodation Train East connects at Raleigh for Weldon and the North at Goldsboro' for Weldon, Wilmington, and Newbern.

Mail Train South connects with C. & S. C. R. R. for the South.

E. WILKES,
d3mo. *Eng. & Supt.*

TIME TABLE

OF THE

Western N. Carolina Railroad.

Takes Effect 4th March, 1867.

GOING WEST.			GOING EAST.	
Leave 6.30	A. M.	Salisbury.	Arrive 8 00	P. M.
" 7.33	"	Third Creek.	Leave 7.02	"
" 9.18	"	Statesville.	" 5.06	"
" 10 44	"	Newton.	" 3.51	"
" 11 34	"	Hickory Tav.	" 3.01	"
" 12.24	P. M.	Icard.	" 2.11	"
Arrive 1.00	"	Morganton.	" 1.30	"

S. McD. TATE, Pres't.

GREAT

Through Route North

VIA

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R.

FROM GREENSBORO, N. C.,
VIA
Danville and Richmond, Va.,
To Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

THE traveling public are informed that this line is now fully open. No change of Cars between Greensboro' and Richmond.

Through tickets can be purchased at Greensboro', at the office of the Richmond and Danville Rail Road, to the points named above, also to all the principal cities in the West.

Through Freight.

This is the shortest and most direct route for the shipment of Freight between all points in Western North Carolina and Northern Cities. Consign your Freight to the care of Agent R. & D. R. R. RICHMOND, Va., and direct your Correspondents North to do the same. In shipping from Baltimore direct your freight sent by

Powhatan Steam Boat Company's Boats.

THOS. DODAMEAD,
Superintendent R. & D. R. R.

May 22, '66. tf.

THE DEMOCRATIC ALMANAC, FOR 1867,

BY THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. DAY BOOK.

FOR SALE at the Salisbury Book Store.

CONTENTS.

Astronomical Calculations and Calendars for every Latitude; The Right of Suffrage. The True Theory of our Government Stated; Increase of Public Debt; The Result of Late Elections. The Future Mission of Democracy; Constitutional History; Arbitrary and Illegal Arrests Made and Done by Order of Abraham Lincoln from 1861 to 1865. Pauperism and Crime in the United States; Presidential Proclamations; The Veto Messages of President Johnson; The Negro Bureau and Civil Rights Bills; The Proposed Constitutional Amendments; The Veto in Congress on Negro Suffrage; Mongrelism.

And much other interesting matter. Every body should have one.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST Class Scholarship in the Philadelphia University of Medicince and Surgery. For particulars apply at this office.

Jan. 4, 1867. tf 97

Jokes and Jokers.—Those who supply the world with a good deal of fun, (in small parcels,) get a good deal of abuse for their pains. It was Dr. Johnson who made the uncharitable remark, 'He that makes a pun can pick a pocket,' and now the Paris correspondent of the *Publisher's Circular* has his fling at the little jokers. He asks:—'Did you ever observe that great writers rarely have a taste for *bon mots?* M. de Lamartine never made one in his life; nor did M. Guizot, nor M. Thiers, nor Madame George Sand, nor did M. Victor Hugo. I read the other day, (which suggested the observation just made)—'Leon Gozlan said to M. Saintes Beuve, in my presence, 'Can you conceive Victor Hugo? In the midst of the Revolution of 1848, a deputation of waterscarriers called on him; he made them a most eloquent speech, but did not, put into it the least bit of fun, or one *bon mot.*' It would seem as if this small-change of intellect belongs rather to those who have a till than to those who have a mine of intellect.'

CUT AND UNCUT POTATO SEED.

It is the custom, generally, with growers to cut their seed potatoes. Economy, unquestionably, first suggested the idea, and made the practice general. An acre of ground will require of medium-sized potatoes planted whole, full twelve bushels. As the seed is cut by many, from five to six bushels will plant an acre. When the growers plant, as is customary, from five to thirty acres, and when potatoes are worth from seventy-five cts. to one dollar per bushel, the saving of from four to six bushels per acre appeals strongly to their parsimony, and hence, singular enough, the community generally have come to the conclusion that cutting the seed is most judicious and most profitable. This conclusion is not based on accurate tests, and, therefore, no class of men were more mistaken in regard to the correctness of a practice pertaining exclusively to their own avocation than are these potato-growers. Ordinarily but two eyes are left in a place, and two pieces make a hill. Sometimes the pieces are cut so small as to leave the most of the potato for eating. Cut seed never will produce as good nor as many bushels of potatoes to any given quantity of ground as whole seed. To prove this, let any grower commence his field, for example, with a row of whole seed, and then plant every alternate with cut seed, so that the soil and the cultivation shall be the same; make such a record, either by stakes set to each row properly inscribed or otherwise as will prevent any mistake as to which rows were planted with the cut, and which with the uncut seed; and when the growing season is and he will find that the uncut seed will produce the largest number of bushels on the same ground.—[*Patent Office Report*, 1866.

ADVANTAGES OF LATIN.

A very good member of the General Assembly of Rhode Island once moved to translate all the Latin phrases in the statute so that the common people could understand them. The exquisite folly of such a measure was obvious to the great body of the Assembly. It was quite as likely to pass as not. A good solid argument against it would probably have carried it through. The late Mr. Opdike took the ground that it was no advantage to have the people understand the laws. They were not afraid of anything which they understood. It was these Latin words that they were afraid of. 'Mr. Speaker, there was a man in South Kingstown about twenty years ago, a perfect nuisance, and nobody knew how to get rid of him. One day he was hoeing corn and he saw the sheriff coming with a paper, and he asked what it was, Now if he had told him it was a writ what would he have cared? but he told him it was a *capias ad satisfaciendum*, and the man dropped his hoe and ran, and has not been heard of since.' Nor has the proposition to translate the Latin words in the statutes.

To Relieve a Cough.—This is the season for colds; and colds are the forerunners of consumption. Attend seasonably to the first, if you would avoid the last. For years we have found the following preparation the best for the cure or relief of a cough that we have ever tried: Take two ounces flaxseed, two ounces stick liquorice, half a pound brown sugar, half a pound raisins, one quart of cider. Boil the whole down to one pint; strain it off and put it aside for use. Whenever the cough is troublesome, take a table spoonful at a time.—*Portland Press*

The iron bridge across Broadway, N. Y., at the intersection of Fulton street, will be finished in the course of the week.

A Peruvian Surgeon in San Francisco warrants to very young ladies the tiniest and most graceful foot by means of the amputation of the little toe of each foot.

A down east cotemporary advocates the establishment of seminaries for young ladies where spinology, knitology, weaveology, cookology, &c., can be taught—the graduates to receive the degree of F. F. W., or Fit for Wives.

A Valuable House And Lot For Sale.

A VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, on Main, between Inniss and Council streets, is offered for sale on most reasonable terms. The house contains six rooms and each room has a good fire-place. Two story house with three rooms above and three below: also, a cellar. The rooms are newly papered and painted in the inside, and are comfortable and capable of accommodating a large family. It is conveniently and desirably situated, a good garden and kitchen are connected with the house.

Persons wishing to purchase a dwelling convenient to business and elligibly and desirably located, will do well to call on the Editor of the *Banner* for further particulars, at an early day.

Salisbury, Nov. 28, 1866. [15-tf]

PRICES OF NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES

At the National Bank Raleigh N. C., corrected by reports in the *Sentinel.*

Gold	1.32
Silver	1.25
Old Coupons	45
Old Sixes	70
Bank of N. C.	37
" Cape Fear	26
" Charlotte	24
" Lexington	10
" Graham	20
" Roxborough	35
" Wadesboro'	24
" Thomasville	35
" Wilmington	21
" Commerce	15
" Washington	5
" Fayetteville	10
" Clarenden	3
" Yanceyville	7
Miners' and Planters' Bank	25
Farmers Bank, Greensboro'	26
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	21
Merchants' Bank Newbern	45

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF FINANCE.

Report of settlement made with William J. Mills, Tax Collector for the town of Salisbury for the year 1866, by the Committee of Finance appointed by the Commissioners of said town.

W. J. Mills, in account with the Commissioners of Salisbury, Jan. 24, 1867.

To amount of Tax Book,	$5,270 46
" 2 Judgments for fines,	20 00
Total,	5,290 46
CREDIT	
By vouchers filed for claims paid by him Nos. 1 to 186,	$4,437 19
By tax receipts on the books and unpaid,	614 62
Total,	$5,051 18
By commissions allowed for collecting $4,437, 5 per cent,	221 85
Total,	$5,273 66
Balance due Town,	$16 80
From the best information we can get the town owes about	7,200 00
And has assets as follows; notes well secured,	730 00
Fines due about	200 00
Gass Stock,	3,600 00
Wagon, cart, harness	572 00
Total,	$5,794 00
Balance due by the town over all asssets	$1,406 00

It may be proper to say that the Committee have opened a regular book, showing the liabilities and assets of the town giving every man credit for what is due him, and charging every man with what he owes.

The town owns a large Brick Market House and lot that is not included in the above statement of assets.

J. S. McCUBBINS, JAMES C. TURNER, ANDREW MURPHY. } Com.

Salisbury, Jan. 29, 1867. tf-89

Popular Band & Orchestra Music.

NATIONAL ORCHESTRA.—1st and 2nd Violins, Flutes, Cornet and Bass. 23 Nos. Price of each, 60 cts. DITSON'S SELECT BRASS BAND MUSIC. Printed on Cards, for 14 or less number of instruments. 47 Nos. Price of each, $1.00. TERPSICHORE, for 5 to 17 instruments. Price for small orchestra, 60 cts; for large orchestra, $1 00. *A complete list of the pieces comprised in the above sets, sent on application.*

THE NEW GERMANIA; A collection of Operatic Airs, Marches, Polkas, Waltzes, &c., for 5 and 6 instruments, by Burditt, $1.50.

STAR COLLECTION OF MUSIC, for Wind and Stringed Instruments, by J. W. MOORE. Price two dollars.

Published by Oliver Ditson & Co., 277 Washington Street, Boston. [febl 99]

Soale of Depreoitiona.

ADOPTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Scale of depreciation of Confederate Currency, the gold dollar being the unit and measure of value, from Nov. 1st, 1861, to May 1, 1865.

Months.	1861.	1862.	1863	1864	1865
January,		$1.20	$3 00	$21.00	$50.00
February,		1.30	3 00	21.00	50 00
March,		1 50	4.00	23.00	60.00
April,		1.50	5 00	20.00	100.00
May,		1.50	5 50	19 00	
June,		1.50	6 50	18 00	
July,		1.50	9.00	21.00	
August,		1.50	14 00	23.00	
September,		2 00	14.00	25.00	
October.		2.00	14.00	26.00	
November,	$1.10	2.50	15 00	30.00	
December.	1.15	2.50	20.00		000.00
Dec. 1 to 10 inclusive,				35.00	
Dec 10 to 20 inclusive.				42.00	000.00
Dec. 1 to 31 inclusive.				49.00	000.00

BEEF, BEEF.

I WILL HAVE FRESH BEEF AT OUR House every day except Sunday. Call at Our House and get your beef from the same old

MYERFIELD.

Jan. 4, 1857. tf-87

Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery.

Organized, 1848. *Chartered by the Legislature, Feb.* 26, 1853. *Amendments to Charter, Feb.* 15, 1860 *and March* 15, 1865.

Two full sessions of Lectures each year, commencing the first of October and continuing until April. The Dissecting rooms are open, and private lectures and quizzes continue during the entire year. The first session continues until Christmas, or for three months and the second until the first of April, or 3 months; the two constituting one full course of lectures. Examination of candidates for graduation will occur at the end of each session.

Requisites for Graduation.—The requisites for graduation are three sessions of lectures, and three years study; or four sessions, including two years spent at the University.

The System of Medicine Taught.—The University is a liberal medical school, in which all branches of medicine and surgery are taught, including the preparatory studies, without regard to any sectarian views. Hence, while they deprecate the exclusiveness of Allopathy, Homœopathy, Electicism, Hydropathy, etc., they believe that all principles of cure and therapeutical agents should be taught in all well-regulated medical schools, and that every intelligent, honest and thorough practitioner is entitled to all the courtesies and privileges of the profession, without regard to his peculiar notions in therapeutics.

Fees—The fees for all branches, including all the tickets, matriculation, and dissection, are $60 a session or $120 per year. Those who purchase tickets only have to matriculate once, which makes the 2d session $55, including demonstrators fees, or $115 for a full course. To aid young men of moderate means, the University has issued five hundred scholarships, which are sold to first-course students, for $75, and to second-course students and clergymen for $50, each constituting the holder a life member, with the perpetual privileges of the lectures, and all the teachings of the school. The only additional fees are a yearly dissecting and matriculating ticket, each of which is five dollars.

The Advantages of Scholarships—The student holding a scholarship can enter the College at any time during the year, attend as long as he chooses, and re-enter the Institution as frequently as desired.

It requires no previous reading or study to enter the University on scholarships, hence all private tuition fees are saved.

Students, by holding scholarships, can prosecute other business a part of the time.

The candidate for graduation can present himself at any time, and receive his degree as soon as qualified.

In case a student should hold a scholarship and not be able to attend lectures, it can be transferred to another, thus preventing any loss.

Parents, guardians, or friends of students wishing to purchase scholarships for them, a year or more before their attendance at the University, can secure them by advancing one-half the price, and paying the ballance when the student enters. Physicians and benevolent men can bestow great benefits on poor young men by presenting them a scholarship, and thus enabling them to obtain an honorable profession.

The Regular Faculty.

James McClintock, A. M., M D, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

Wm. Paine, M. D., Professor of the principles and practice of Medicine and Pathology.

C. S. Gauntt, A. M, M.D, Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Toxicology.

E. G. Dalton, A. M., M. D., Professor of Physiology.

A. R. Thomas, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, General, Special, Microscopical, and Pathological.

Joseph S. Longshore, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, and diseases of Women and Children,

E. D Buckman, M D., Professor of Minor Surgery.

Professors of Special Branches.

A. Livezey, A. M., M D, Professor of Clinical Medicine.

J S. Longshore M D, Professor of Clinical Obstetrics,

C. J. Lane, M.D, Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear

R H. Kline, M D, Professor of Malignant Diseases.

L. Oldshue, M D, Professor of Urino-Pathology.

I Lukens, M D, D D S., Professor of Dentistry

C. Murphy, M D, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

W M. Cortel, M D, L L D, Professor of Hygiene and Physical Culture

R. B. Weaver, A M, M D, Demonstrator of Anatomy.

G. W. Marratt, M D, A M., D D, Registrar and Superintendent.

New Books.

Paine's Practice of Medicine—The work is now complete. It is a royal octavo of one thousand pages and contains full description of all diseases, including those of surgery, and of women and children, together with the pathology, history, symptoms and treatment, and claimed to be one of the most complete, elaborate and extensive works upon these subjects ever issued from the American Press. Price seven dollars; postage 50 cents

New School Remedies.—An octavo, containing a full description of all the concentrated and new remedies used by all schools of the profession, and a complete alphabetical materia medica. Price, five dollars. To those who order both books, ten dollars postage prepaid.

University Jonal of Medicine and Surgery.

A Semi-Monthly Jonal of Medicine, Surgery, Physiology, Hygiene and General Literature, devoted to the Profession and the People.

The cheapect medical paper in the world, published every two weeks at the University Building Ninth Street, south of Linut.

Single copies,	$1 00
Five copies to one address,	4 35
Ten " "	7 50
Fifteen " "	9 30
Twenty " "	10 00

The getter up of a club shall have one copy gratis. It is also the cheapest advertising medium in the world, as it reaches nearly all physicians and druggists, besides having a large popular circulation. The price for advertising is ten cents per line, seven words making a line. No papers sent or advertisements inserted unless paid.

Address,

W. H, M. D., Editor,

Philadelphia, Pa.

December, 10, 186 tw6mo

CALL

AT OUR

NEW STAND

OVER

ROBERT MURPHY'S

BRICK STORE.

Since the late fire, by which the building, for so many years occupied by the

WATCHMAN

PRINTING OFFICE,

was destroyed, we have taken quarter in the large second story room in Robert Murphy's brick Store, only a few feet

WEST OF OUR *old* STAND

WHERE WE ARE READY TO DO

ALL KINDS OF

JOB

PRINTING,

AS HERETOFORE,

On Short Notice

IN

ANY STYLE

REQUIRED,

and at lower prices than any thing else is furnished in this Market, Newspapers excepted.

Cards

HAND BILLS, CIRCULARS,

COURT BLANKS,

Bill-Heads, Labels, and Pamphlets.

Send your orders

for *any thing* in our line and it is very apt to be filled as you want it.

J. J. BRUNER.

NORTH CAROLINA

Petroleum

AND

Mining Company.

OFFICE:

Banking House of Brenizer, Kellogg & Co., Greensboro' N. C.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

DIRECTORS:

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E P JONES,	A G BRENIZER,
H G KELLOGG,	J H ROUTZAHN
Dr E N HUTCHISON,	FRANK P CAVANA,
JAMES P JONES,	MARCUS WITTY.

President:
PETER ADAMS.

Vice-President:
EZEKIAL P. JONES.

Counsel:
JOHN A GILMER.

Superintendent:
FRANK P. CAVANAH.

Secretary and Treasurer:
HENRY G. KELLOGG.

Capital Stock	$500,000,00
Par Value of Shares Each,	500
Number of Shares	100,000

Five thousand Shares reserved by Company for work. Capital. No Shares to be Assessed!

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has secured over fourteen thousand acres of mineral lands, situated in the counties of Chatham, Moore, Rockingham and Stokes, on the waters of Deep and Dan rivers, in North Carolina, which abound in plentiful deposits of bituminous coal copper, iron, salt, and, there is every reason to believe from general and surface indications petroleum or mineral oil

The services of two practical and efficient men experienced in boring for oil, and stimulated by a long course of success in Venango county, Pennsylvania, were secured by the company several months since, and they are now on the lands, with the requisite force, tools, steam engine, tubing and machinery boring a well with very flattering prospects of success. The organization of this company effected some time since has now been perfected in legal form, by act of incorporation, with a capital of $500 000 divided into one hundred thousand shares of 5 dollars each fifty thousand dollars. Shares of which, or an amount of stock equivalent, par value, to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, have been reserved and set apart for working capital,

It is well known that a superior article of bituminous coal is now being mined in the Deep river coal region, where a portion of the lands are situated, and this company owns property known to be equal if not superior to any on which shafts have been sunk.—Copper, iron, and salt also bound, and the attention of capitalists has already been directed to this section on account of its value for the above minerals.

In order to have sufficient means to develop this valuable property in such a manner as to insure success, the Directors have authorized ten thousand shares of the capital stock to be sold to raise a working capital, and subscriptions for that number or any part thereof will be received.

An opportunity uncommonly favorable for investment is thus afforded, one advantage being that all who choose to buy stock under this offer will obtain it upon far more reasonable terms than can be looked for in a short time, after the immense value and mineral resources of these lands become known to the public.

As there are most favorable reasons for believing that petroleum will be found at no great depth, and in profitable quantities, it would be advisable for all who propose investing to do so at once, and embark in an enterprise, which, after the example of the immense profits realized in those of a similar character in other States, gives reasonable assurance of the most lucrative results.

In other States nearly all companies of a similar character have based their operations upon small tracts of land, in many instances even as small an area as one acre has been deemed sufficient, but "The North Carolina Petroleum and Mining Company" has secured no less than fourteen thousand acres (most of which abound in bituminous coal of rich quality) acquired at no little expense and selected with great care and skill from the choicest mineral lands of the State.

Frequently it has been the case in less favorable oil localities that shares have advanced in a few days from $2 or $5 to 15, 20 and even fifty dollars, and persons of slight means who made small investments, realized fortunes.

Actual boring has now commenced and a considerable depth has already been reached. So far, the prospects of success are fair, and scientific men seem to entertain no doubt as to the probability of finding oil. Nevertheless, should the Company ultimately fail in getting oil, of which no fears are entertained, they are still safe in having secured valuable tracts of Coal, Copper and Salt lands.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, in Greensboro N. C., or to Dr. E. Nye Hutchison, Salisbury, N. C.; where certificates of stock can be bought, and pamphlets obtained giving history of discovery of oil and other interesting information.

PETER ADAMS,
President.

October 17, 1866 dtf

THE LAND WE LOVE.

A MONTHLY:

Devoted to Literature, Agriculture and General Intelligence, and comprising Reports of Battles, Incidents and Anecdotes of the War, never before published.

BY GEN. D. H. HILL, LATE OF THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

PROPRIETORS: J. P. ERWIN & D H. HILL.

TERMS: We propose to publish at Charlotte, N. C., a *Magazine*, containing from sixty to eighty of the size of those of *Blackwood's Magazine*, for THREE DOLLARS a year, in advance, or FIVE DOLLARS, if not paid till the end of the year; and to begin the issue on 1st May, provided that the subscription list will justify the undertaking. The cash subscribers not to pay till after the receipt of the first number.